

New Officers of the  
American Malacological Union  
*Pacific Division*

At the business session of the American Malacological Union, Pacific Division, meeting for its 15th convention at Asilomar on June 30, 1962, the following persons were elected to serve during the 16th convention:

Crawford N. Cate, Chairman (Los Angeles)  
Dr. A. Myra Keen, Vice-Chairman (Stanford University)  
Ruth Chace French, Secretary (Lomita)  
Fay Henry Wolfson, Treasurer (San Diego)

Cowrie Holotype Located

BY

CRAWFORD N. CATE

Conchological Club of Southern California  
Los Angeles 7, California

Miss J. Hope Macpherson has very kindly pointed out the whereabouts of the holotype of the subspecies named *Cypraea venusta bakeri* Gatliff, 1916, mentioned in my recent paper (July, 1962) as unknown. According to Miss Macpherson this specimen is Number F616 in the collection of the National Museum of Victoria in Melbourne, Australia, where she is Curator of Molluscs. I am grateful for the opportunity to add this bit of information to the other facts known about this rare cowrie.

The Editor's Face is RED!

The Editor apologizes. A glaring error was permitted to pass by, unnoticed for the time! In the title of Mr. Lance's first article in our July issue, it should, of course, read: from the Northeastern Pacific. The same correction should be made in the title given on the inside portion of the table of contents.

Information Desk

Use of the Term "Hypotype"

BY

R. TUCKER ABBOTT

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

{Editor's Note: The following article was sent in by Dr. R. Tucker Abbott. As is customary with all papers received for publication in the Veliger, it was submitted to members of the Editorial Board for appraisal and comment. The members of the Editorial Board either did not agree with Dr. Abbott's paper in its entirety or with large portions of it. Consequently, the paper was returned together with the written comments by one member, in order that he might modify such portions as seemed open to criticism; in particular, it was suggested that he should indicate that this represented his personal opinion. Dr. Abbott resubmitted the paper unaltered, indicating that he did not think it desirable - in his words - to "belabor such a short and not overly important article with numerous phrases of 'in the opinion of this author' . . . etc." We are, therefore, publishing his paper exactly as originally submitted. Needless to say, we cannot agree with Dr. Abbott in all points but he certainly has the right to be heard. — Dr. Abbott's article will be followed by the comments Dr. Keen had made and which she has kindly consented for us to include here. }

The use of the term "hypotype" by the editor of and by many authors writing for *The Veliger* is not the customary one used among practicing taxonomists, and is therefore in need of clarification. Contrary to Stohler's understanding (1962, p. 217), primary types include neotypes and lectotypes, but not hypotypes. The latter are secondary types (Frizzell, 1933, p. 664). The use of the term "hypotype" as a partial substitute for "paratype" or complete substitute for the term "paratype allotype" is neither warranted nor correct.

Most definitions, including the original by Schuchert (1897), and subsequent ones by authors of books on procedures in taxonomy (Schenk & McMasters, 1936, and Keen & Müller's 1956 edition; Mayr, Linsley, & Usinger, 1953; Frizzell, 1953, p. 152; Int. Code Zool. Nomen., 1961, p. 75 and p. 79, recomm. 73D) state, or imply, that "paratypes" include all of the type-series, other than the holotype {see also Editor's Comment at the end of this article}. That some specimens examined and used by the describer came from localities other than that of the holotype or the type locality has never limited or changed the definition of a "paratype" in the minds of these authors or the International Commission.